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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/077,423	02/15/2002	Boris Andreyevich Krasnoiarov	BEA-101	3748
73719	7590	12/12/2007		
SF Bay Area Patents, LLC Attn: Andrew V. Smith, Ph.D. 601 Van Ness Avenue, #1108 San Francisco, CA 94102			EXAMINER TRAN, QUOC A	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 12/12/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	Application No. 10/077,423	Applicant(s) KRASNOIAROV ET AL.	
	Examiner Tran A. Quoc	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-16,18-31,33-46 and 48-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-16,18-31,33-46 and 48-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 September 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This is a Final Office Action on the merits. This action is responsive to Amendments/Remarks, which was filed on 09/24/2007.

Claims 1, 3-16, 18-31, 33-46 and 48-84 are currently pending in this application. Claims 2, 17, 32, and 47 have been cancelled. Claims 3-4, 12, 18-19, 27, 33-34, 42, 48-49, 51-55, 57, and 60-84 were previously presented. Claims 5-11, 13-15, 20-26, 28-30, 35-41, 43-45, 50, 56, and 58-59 were original presented. Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 16, 31, and 46. Effective filing date is 02-15-2002. CIP 09/949,532 filed 09-07-2001, claimed benefit of 60/269,641 filed 02-16-2001, and 60/231,433 filed 09-08-2000, (Assignee: BEA System).

Interpretation of Claim Language

It is noted that the terms "*a personalized web page*," "*parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread*," Upon review of the specification and claims, the Examiner believes Applicants intended these terms to be defined and function as follows:

a) "*a personalized web page*," within Web server 208 populates a Web page with the latest cached content components according to the personalized settings for the user, and sends the personalized Web page to a user terminal 218 for display to the user. See, disclosure, para 10. In its broadest reasonable interpretation, a personalized web page is a web page with personalized content according to a conventional method often referred to as client-side retrieval includes plurality of component servers 302-306

host various types of content components, such as email messages for a group of users; A stock quotes server hosts content components such as stock quotes and charts; A news server hosts content components such as headlines and news features; A main process within Web server maintains a list of the types of content components available from component servers, and advertises these types of content components to users.

b) "*parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread*," as depicts in fig. 9 of the disclosure, main server 904 issues four requests to four component servers 904A, 904B, 904C, and 904D, wherein the issuing of requests is implemented as follows: the main thread of execution spawns four worker threads, one worker thread for each request. Each worker thread executes a process that obtains both the length of the timeout period for its particular request, and the specific request to be made. See, disclosure fig. 9, para 59-60. In its broadest reasonable interpretation, threads are a way for a program to fork (or split) itself into two or more simultaneously (or pseudo-simultaneously) running tasks, in this particular application main thread is the request from main server item 904, and each worker thread are component server 904A-D (i.e. news host by news server, stocks quotes host by stocks server and so on), when a main server request is executed, each worker thread executes a process that obtains both the length of the timeout period for its particular request, and the specific request to be made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 12-16, 18, 27- 31, 33, 42- 46, 48, and 57-84 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nazem, et al.** US005983227A Filed 06-12-1997 (hereinafter Nazem), in view of **Ferguson** US 20020178232A1 filed 12-10-1997 (hereinafter Ferguson).

Regarding ***independent claim 1***, Nazem teaches:

a method for satisfying a single request from a client for a plurality of content components derived from content hosted by a plurality of distinct, separately accessible component servers for forming a personalized network page,

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on).

comprising: receiving a single request specifying the multiple content components derived from content hosted by the plurality of distinct, separately accessible component servers for forming the personalized network page;

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on).

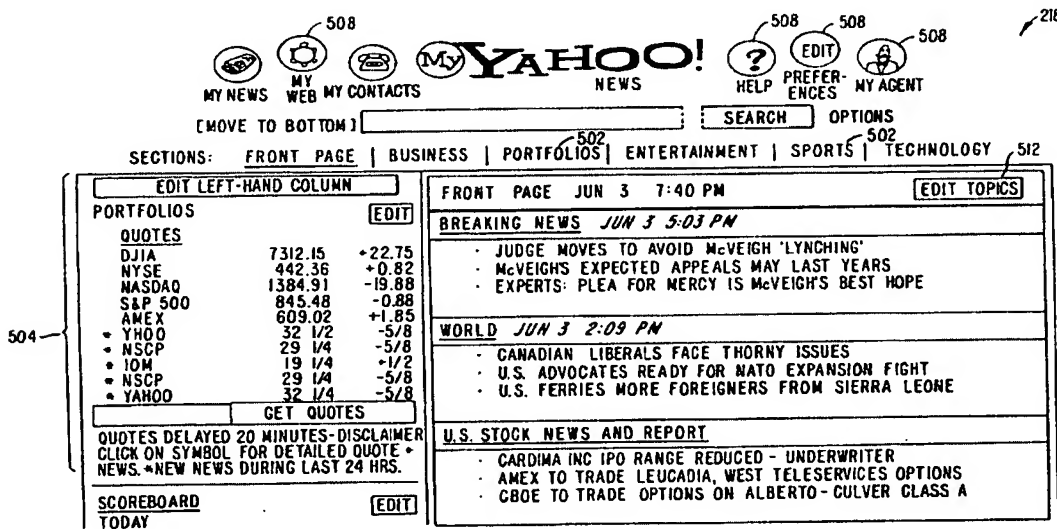


FIG. 5A.

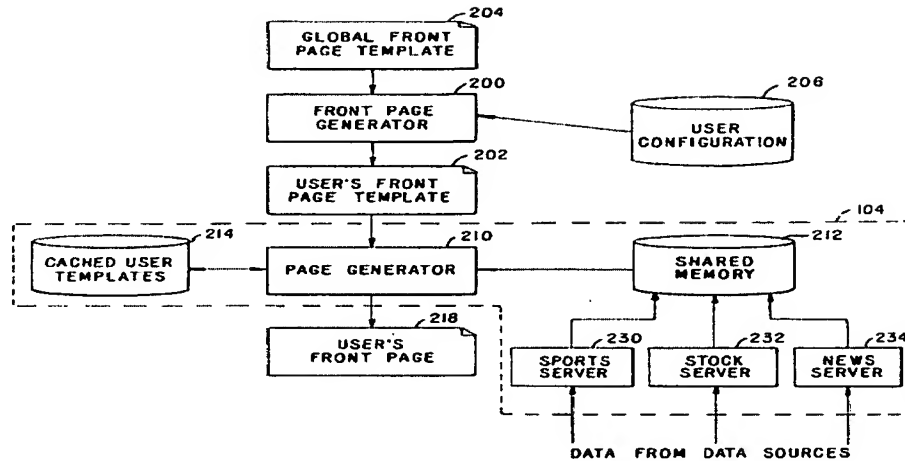


FIG. 2.

wherein the single request comprises a request for a personalized
Web page;

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on).

forming the content components from the responses to the
information requests including assembling the personalized network
page; and transmitting the personalized network page including the
multiple content components to the client; and wherein the forming

comprises assembling the personalized Web page from the content components; and wherein the transmitting comprises sending the personalized Web page to the client.

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on), using user templates and a shared memory for the live data, page server 104 can quickly build custom pages in response to a user request. Where the user template is cached, the page can be generated entirely within page server 104.

Also, see at col. 3, lines 39-40, col. 2 lines 55-60, teaching TCP/IP and HTTP.)

In addition, Nazem does not explicitly teach, but Ferguson teaches:

after receiving the single request, generating a plurality of information requests for the content as parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread;

(See Ferguson at para 121, discloses using HTTP and the hands shaking protocol includes thread timer item 710, Ad Fetcher thread 708 and the timeout policies, wherein the first component is the listener module, which receives interrupts from the Thread Timer 710 every 120 seconds. Upon receipt of the interrupt, it invokes the second component, the Ad Fetcher Thread 708. The Ad Fetcher Thread 708 then fires the CGI

labeled as CGI_BANNER REQUEST, to the Invention Web Server 302. If it does not receive any response from the Invention Web Server 302 within a preset interval (25% of a 120-second slot), it times out the request. After timing the request out, it reverts back to the default action block and fetches an ad banner from the local ad banner repository (Default Ad Cache 706), after fetching the ad banner, it stores the image file in the Next Ad Cache 718. The Banner Display Manager picks up the image file from the Next Ad Cache 718 banner directory for display on the Invention Interface 404.

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner equates the claimed **parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread** as equivalent to ad management client/server handshaking protocol includes the timeout policies and the Ad Fetcher Thread 708 then fires the CGI labeled as CGI_BANNER REQUEST as taught by Ferguson. Also see the interpretation of the claims language part- b) which cites above.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Nazem 's dynamic page generator to include a means of after receiving the single request, generating a plurality of information requests for the content as parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread; sending the plurality of requests as parallel or rapid sequential worker threads so that each information request is sent to the component server hosting the content corresponding to the information request before receiving a response to any of the information requests, thereby permitting concurrent generation of the content components at the component server as taught by Ferguson. One of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Nazem and Ferguson are from the same field of endeavor of webpage rendering/downloading architecture and provides an interactive Web accelerator for maximizing the use of available bandwidth while browsing the World Wide Web section of the Internet, by allowing users to dynamically pre-select content to be viewed next and eliminates the waiting associated with using the World Wide Web, which is significantly reduces or eliminates the user's the wait time for downloading (See Ferguson para 6).

Regarding independent claim 16:

are directed to computer readable media embodying instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of claim 1 which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

Regarding independent claims 31, and 46:

are directed an apparatus to perform a method of claim 1 which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

Regarding claim 3, Nazem teaches:

carrying out the steps of forming the personalized network page and transmitting the personalized network page to the client,

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on).

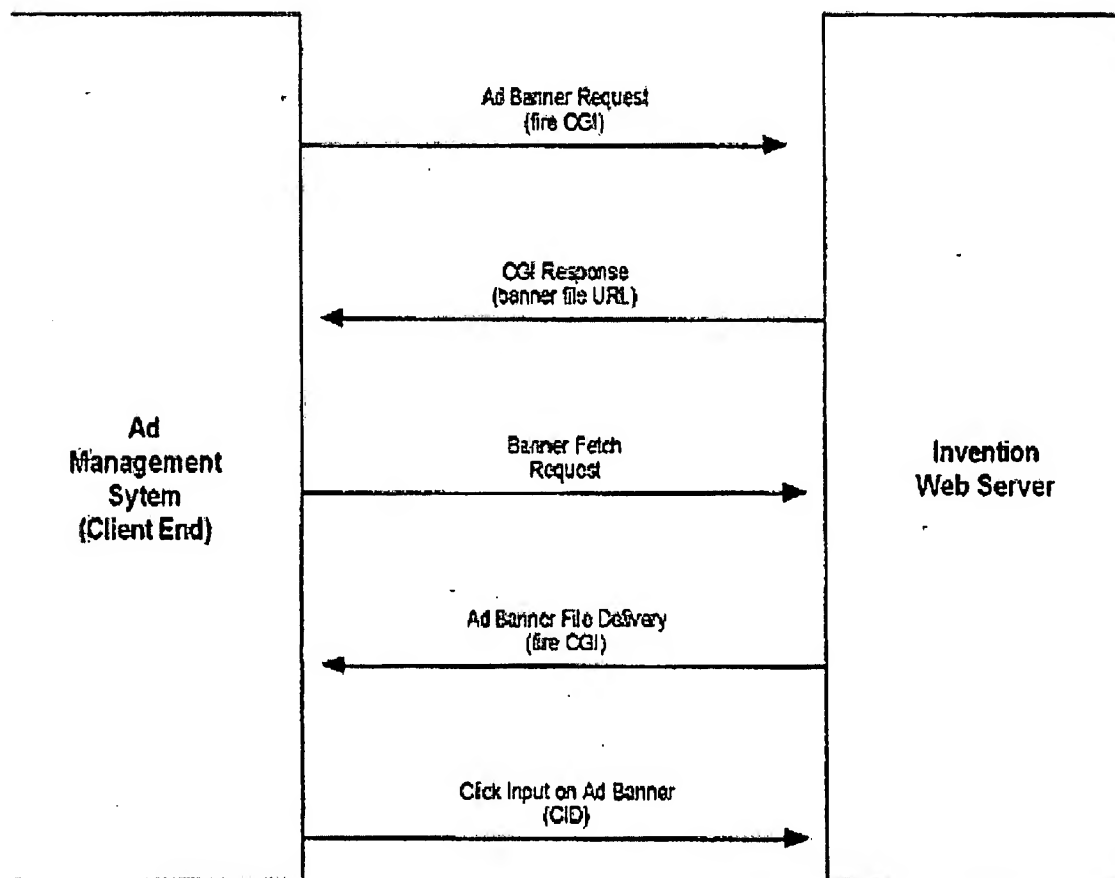
Nazem does not explicitly teach, but Ferguson teaches:

instantiating a timer after the step of sending each information request and before the step of forming the personalized web page; and if no response is received from one of the component servers prior to a timeout period of the timer, performing the steps of immediately establishing the response from that component server as a null value, and transmitting the personalized network page to the client without waiting for that response.

(See Ferguson at para 121, teaching the hands shaking protocol includes the timeout policies, wherein the first component is the listener module, which receives interrupts from the Thread Timer 710 every 120 seconds. Upon receipt of the interrupt, it invokes the second component, the Ad Fetcher Thread 708. The Ad Fetcher Thread 708 then fires the CGI labeled as CGI_BANNER REQUEST, to the Invention Web Server 302. If it does not receive any response from the Invention Web Server 302 within a preset interval (25% of a 120-second slot), it times out the request. After timing the request out, it reverts back to the default action block and fetches an ad banner from the local ad

banner repository (Default Ad Cache 706), after fetching the ad banner, it stores the image file in the Next Ad Cache 718. The Banner Display Manager picks up the image file from the Next Ad Cache 718 banner directory for display on the Invention Interface 404.

g. 9: Ad Management Client/Server Handshaking Protocols



Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner equates the claimed **instantiating a timer** as equivalent to ad management client/server handshaking protocol includes the timeout policies as taught by Ferguson.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Nazem 's dynamic page generator to include a means of instantiating a timer after the step of sending each information request and before the step of forming the personalized web page; and if no response is received from one of the component servers prior to a timeout period of the timer, performing the steps of immediately establishing the response from that component server as a null value, and transmitting the personalized network page to the client without waiting for that response as taught by Ferguson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Nazem and Ferguson are from the same field of endeavor of webpage rendering/downloading architecture and provides an interactive Web accelerator for maximizing the use of available bandwidth while browsing the World Wide Web section of the Internet, by allowing users to dynamically pre-select content to be viewed next and eliminates the waiting associated with using the World Wide Web, which is significantly reduces or eliminates the user's the wait time for downloading (See Ferguson para 6).

Regarding claim 12, Nazem teaches:

**wherein the component servers comprise an email server
servers, an enterprise resource planning server, or a customer
relationship management server, or combinations thereof,**

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on).

Regarding claims 13-14, Nazem teaches:

**wherein the information requests are transmitted according to a
standard network protocol, and wherein the standard network protocol is
selected from the group consisting of HTTP, HTTPS, WAP, and FTP.**

(See, Nazem, col. 3, lines 39-40, teaching TCP/IP.

Also, see Nazem col. 2 lines 55-60, teaching HTTP.)

Regarding claim 15, Nazem does not explicitly teach, but Ferguson teaches:

**generating a state machine to represent the progress of each
information request; and recursively processing the state machines to
advance the progress of each information request.**

(See Ferguson at para 121, teaching the hands shaking protocol includes the timeout policies, wherein the first component is the listener module, which receives interrupts from the Thread Timer 710 every 120 seconds. Upon receipt of the interrupt, it invokes the second component, the Ad Fetcher Thread 708. The Ad Fetcher Thread 708 then fires the CGI labeled as CGI_BANNER REQUEST, to the Invention Web Server 302. If it does not receive any response from the Invention Web Server 302 within a preset interval (25% of a 120-second slot), it times out the request. After timing the request out, it reverts back to the default action block and fetches an ad banner from the local ad banner repository (Default Ad Cache 706), after fetching the ad banner, it stores the image file in the Next Ad Cache 718. The Banner Display Manager picks up the image file from the Next Ad Cache 718 banner directory for display on the Invention Interface 404.)

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner equates the claimed **and recursively processing the state machines** as equivalent to ad management client/server handshaking protocol includes the timeout policies as taught by Ferguson.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Nazem 's dynamic page generator to include a means of generating a state machine to represent the progress of each information request; and recursively processing the state machines to advance the progress of each information request as taught by Ferguson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Nazem and Ferguson are from the same field of endeavor of webpage rendering/downloading architecture and provides an

interactive Web accelerator for maximizing the use of available bandwidth while browsing the World Wide Web section of the Internet, by allowing users to dynamically pre-select content to be viewed next and eliminates the waiting associated with using the World Wide Web, which is significantly reduces or eliminates the user's the wait time for downloading (See Ferguson para 6).

Regarding claim 18:

is directed to computer readable media embodying instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of claim 3, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

Regarding claims 27-30 respectively:

are directed to computer readable media embodying instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of claims 12-15 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

Regarding claim 33:

is directed to the apparatus to perform a method of claim 3, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 42-45** respectively:*

are directed to the apparatus to perform a method of claims 12-15 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claim 48**:*

is directed to the apparatus to perform a method of claim 3, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 57-60** respectively:*

are directed to the apparatus to perform a method of claims 12-15 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claim 61**, Nazem teaches:*

uniquely identifying a user who wishes to view the personalized network page regardless of which access terminal is being used.

(See, Nazem, col. 3, lines 39-40, teaching TCP/IP.

Also, see Nazem col. 2 lines 55-60, teaching HTTP. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner equates the claimed **uniquely identifying a**

user who wishes to view the personalized network page regardless of which access terminal as equivalent to TCP/IP and HTTP as taught by Nazem.)

*Regarding **claim 62**, Nazem teaches:*

caching one or more of the content components for retrieval without contacting the component server in a future request.

(See, Nazem, col. 2, lines 1-15, teaching the pages served are news pages, giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like. With the live data stored in a local, shared memory, any custom page can be built within the page server, eliminating the need to make requests from other servers for portions of the live data.)

*Regarding **claim 63**, Nazem teaches:*

wherein the caching comprises indexing at least one of the content components according to one or more user preferences.

(See, Nazem, col. 2, lines 1-15, teaching the pages served are news pages, giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like. With the live data stored in a local, shared memory, any custom page can be built within the page server, eliminating the need to make requests from other servers for portions of the live data.)

*Regarding **claim 64**, Nazem teaches:*

retrieving one or more previously cached content components for including in the personalized network page without contacting the corresponding component server.

(See, Nazem, col. 2, lines 1-15, teaching the pages served are news pages, giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like. With the live data stored in a local, shared memory, any custom page can be built within the page server, eliminating the need to make requests from other servers for portions of the live data.)

*Regarding **claim 65**, Nazem teaches:*

wherein at least one of the cached content components was indexed according to one or more user preferences, and wherein the retrieving comprises calling the at least one cached content component according to the indexing.

(See, Nazem, col. 2, lines 1-15, teaching the pages served are news pages, giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like. With the live data stored in a local, shared memory, any custom page can be built within the page server, eliminating the need to make requests from other servers for portions of the live data.

Also, see Nazem col. 2, lines 1-25, teaching the volume of requests becomes too great for one page server to handle, the system is easily scaled by adding additional

page servers. Each page server maintains its own copy of the live data in its shared memory, and needs to maintain only the user templates for the requests it is handling, so no communication between page servers is needed.)

*Regarding **claim 66**, Nazem teaches:*

providing a form allowing a user to select the components from a library of components.

(See, Nazem, col. 2, lines 1-15, teaching the pages served are news pages, giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like. With the live data stored in a local, shared memory, any custom page can be built within the page server, eliminating the need to make requests from other servers for portions of the live data. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the examiner equated the claimed **allowing a user to select the components** as equivalent to giving the user a custom selection of stock quotes, news headlines, sports scores, weather, and the like as taught by Nazem.

*Regarding **claims 67-72** respectively:*

are directed to computer readable media embodying instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of claims 61-66 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 73-78** respectively:*

are directed to the apparatus to perform a method of claims 61-66 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 79-84** respectively:*

are directed to the to perform a method of claims 61-66 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

Claims 4-11, 19-26, 34-41, and 49-56 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nazem**, et al. US005983227A Filed 06-12-1997 (hereinafter Nazem), in view of **Ferguson** US 20020178232A1 filed 12-10-1997 (hereinafter Ferguson), further in view of **McMichael** US006941339B1 filed 05-17-2000 (hereinafter McMichael).

*Regarding **claims 4-11**, Nazem teaches:*

the main server also receiving the single request from the user and transmitting the personalized network page to the client, wherein each of the main server and the component servers are physically separate, and wherein the information requests and responses are transmitted according to a standard network protocol, wherein the

standard network protocol is selected from the group consisting of HTTP, HTTPS, WAP, and FTP.

(See, Nazem, figures 2, and 5A, and col. 5, lines 50-60, teaching user front page 218 returned by page server 104, wherein module 504 shows stock quotes, news, and weather.

Also, see Nazem col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 25, teaching page server 104 includes page generator 210 collecting various data from various server sources (sport server 230, stock server 231, and so on,

Also see Nazem, col. 3, lines 39-40, and col. 2 lines 55-60, teaching TCP/IP/HTTP.)

Nazem and Ferguson do not explicitly teach, but McMichael teaches:

wherein the component servers generate the responses in different data formats, and the method further comprising: converting the responses to a common data format, wherein the common data format is based on a markup language.

(See, McMichael col. 2 lines 40-55, teaching the dynamic interface server and the user machine and server to provide a communication method between the two. In an Internet context, the generating server may create HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Java script, Java code, extendable Markup Language (XML), or other communication language for distribution to the user machine, based upon the information that the dynamic interface server wishes to communicate to the user. However, those skilled in

the art will appreciate that the generating server could generate various types of code as might be required to communicate to the user machine.

**wherein the converting step is performed at the respective
component servers, wherein the converting step is performed at a
main server, wherein the main server is an Internet portal server,**

(See, McMichael col. 4 lines 5-25, discloses through a series of servers and interface components, the Internet context may provide a forum for the display of HTML, XML, or Java pages, in which case the invention is readily adaptable to providing translation to those languages for transmission, also the instant invention is equally well-suited for use in the corporate wide-area network context.

Also, see McMichael col. 2 lines 40-55, teaching the dynamic interface server and the user machine and server to provide a communication method between the two.

wherein the main server is a corporate portal server.

(See McMichael col. 1, lines 5-10, describes many companies have developed "portal" sites, directed to bringing content to the users in a more user-friendly manner. These sites contain directories of information available on the Internet.

Also, see, McMichael col. 5, lines 1-30, teaching the function of the generating server 208 is to convert data intended for the user to a format acceptable to the interface component 204. The generating server 208 is also adapted to accept input data from the user at the interface component 204. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that, depending upon the type of interface component 204 supported, the generating.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Nazem and Ferguson 's dynamic page generator with parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread, to include a means wherein the component servers generate the responses in different data formats, and the method further comprising: converting the responses to a common data format, wherein the common data format is based on a markup language, wherein the converting step is performed at the respective component servers, wherein the converting step is performed at a main server, wherein the main server is an Internet portal server, wherein the main server is a corporate portal server as taught by McMichael. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Nazem, Daugherty, and McMichael are from the same field of endeavor of web portal rendering architecture and provides a portal system and method to provide a user dynamic information based upon a set of intelligence rules such that the user can efficiently reach points of changing interest on the Internet and for making such a system user-friendly and comprehensive, so that it can be commonly used for a number of different applications (see McMichael col. 2 lines 10-20).

*Regarding **claims 19-26** respectively:*

are directed to computer readable media embodying instructions executable by a computer to perform a method of claims 4-11 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 34-41** respectively:*

are directed to the to perform a method of claims 4-11 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

*Regarding **claims 49-56** respectively:*

are directed to the to perform a method of claims 4-11 respectively, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale (see Nazem col. 2, lines 10-15.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

The Arguments filed on 09/24/2007 has been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Beginning on page 17 of the Remarks (hereinafter the remarks), Applicant argues the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

It is noted the Applicant's argues toward the patentability of Claims 1-84. However, according the Amendment paper filed on 09/24/2007; Claims 1, 3-16, 18-31, 33-46 and 48-84 are currently pending in this application. ***Claims 2, 17, 32, and 47 are currently cancelled.*** Claims 3-4, 12, 18-19, 27, 33-34, 42, 48-49, 51-55, 57, and 60-84 were previously presented. Claims 5-11, 13-15, 20-26, 28-30, 34-41, 43-45, 50, 56, and 58-59 were original presented. Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 16, 34, and 46.

Thus for purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of the current pending Claims 1, 3-16, 18-31, 33-46 and 48-84 at this time.

In addition, the Applicant further argues:

- The Applicant argues the Examiner "interpretation of the claim language" (see above Office Action" such as "*parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread*," (see the above Office Action Pages 2-3 for details). The Applicant states that, this interpretation is improper, because it is only proper when applies to claims 1 and 3 together; since claim 3

recites the limitation, "the instantiate of a timer" see the remarks Page 17

Para No. 1.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

As discuss above element b) "*parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread,*" under the broadest reasonable interpretation consistence with the Applicant's Specification, the Examiner reads the above as equivalent to ad management client/server handshaking protocol includes the timeout policies and the Ad Fetcher Thread 708 then fires the CGI labeled as CGI_BANNER REQUEST as taught by Ferguson at Fig. 9 and Page 9 Para 121. This allows threads (i.e. threads are a way for a program to fork (or split) itself into two or more simultaneously (or pseudo-simultaneously) running tasks (i.e. threads); for example news host by news server, stocks quotes host by stocks server and so on, when a main server request is executed, each worker thread executes a process that obtains BOTH THE LENGTH OF THE TIMEOUT PERIOD for its particular request (i.e. instantiated of a timer), and the specific request to be made.

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*Each worker thread executes a process that obtains both the length of the timeout period for its particular request, and the specific request to be made. Each worker thread then issues its request. In another implementation, a single process obtains both the specific request to be made and the length of the timeout period for each request. The process then issues the requests in a rapid sequence;*" at Page 15, Lines 5-20.

Thus, the prior art clearly discloses parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread and instantiated of a timer.

In addition, the Applicant argues:

- Nazem and Ferguson fail to teach “*after receiving the single request, generating a plurality of information requests for the content as parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread;*” because Ferguson “*Ad banner request*” is not the same as claimed in the present invention- See the remark Page 18 Para No. 2→ Page 19.

For purposes of responding to Applicant’s argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

Firstly, Ferguson discloses an advertiser-support interactive Web accelerator, by allowing users pre-select content to be view in real-time, where background downloading of Web pages which the user designates as the next Web pages he/she wants to view, while he/she is viewing other content (i.e., SECONDARY CONNECTION AFTER THE PRIMARY CONNECTION HAS BEEN INITIATED), this method significantly reduces or eliminates the user's the wait time for downloading- see Ferguson at Page 1-2 Para 6.

Secondly, Ferguson further discloses the utilization of Background Internet Transfer Envoy (BITE), the system will constantly look for IDLE TIME on the browser's

TCP connection to the network, and based upon its built-in priority scheme for serving its clients, this idle time will be utilized to serve other requests, whereby the plurality of HTTP connection are issued (i.e. primary connection, secondary connection and so on deriving some the primary HTTP connection) see Ferguson at Page 3 Para 39.

Third, Ferguson discloses the interface of the invention 246 displays animated advertising "banners." These advertisements are downloaded PERIODICALLY across the Internet from a server 10 computer dedicated to managing the advertising of the invention. THE TIME ASSOCIATES WITH THE display and the frequency of download from the Web server are controlled by preset parameters of the design- see Ferguson at Page 4 Para 42.

This allows a single request (specifying multiple content components derived from content hosted by a plurality of distinct component servers), a plurality of information requests for the content are generated as parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread.

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*Each worker thread executes a process that obtains both the length of the timeout period for its particular request, and the specific request to be made. Each worker thread then issues its request. In another implementation, a single process obtains both the specific request to be made and the length of the timeout period for each request. The process then issues the requests in a rapid sequence;*" at Page 15, Lines 5-20.

Thus, the prior art clearly discloses after receiving the single request, generating a plurality of information requests for the content as parallel worker threads spawned

from a main execution thread. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine their teaching to result the claimed invention.

In addition, the Applicant argues:

- Nazem fails to teach *"retrieving data after receiving a request from a client;"* because Nazem teaching *"retrieving data before a client request"* -
See the remark Pages 20-21.

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

As discuss in the above Office Action, and for further clarification, it is noted as the Examiner replied upon Ferguson for teaching retrieving data after receiving a request from a client (See Ferguson at para 121, using HTTP and the hands shaking protocol includes thread timer to executed thread in paralleled in a main thread (i.e. pre-select content to be view in real-time, where background downloading of Web pages which the user designates as the next Web pages he/she wants to view, while he/she is viewing other content (i.e., secondary connection AFTER THE PRIMARY CONNECTION HAS BEEN INITIATED) see Ferguson Para 6).

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states *"Each worker thread executes a process that obtains both the length of the timeout period for its particular request, and the specific request to be made. Each worker thread then issues its request. In another implementation, a single process obtains both the specific*

request to be made and the length of the timeout period for each request. The process then issues the requests in a rapid sequence;" at Page 15, Lines 5-20.

Thus, Ferguson clearly discloses after receiving the single request, generating a plurality of information requests for the content as parallel worker threads spawned from a main execution thread. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine their teaching to result the claimed invention.

Accordingly, for at least all the above evidence, therefore the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of claims 1, 3-16, 18-31, 33-46 and 48-84 at least at this time.

Conclusion

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176
12/07/2007

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100